

NOTE.—Under the synonymous name *Stenogyra subula* Pfr. this species was reported from Mobile by W. G. Binney, Manual of American Land Shells, p. 426, noted in Man. Conch., vol. 18, p. 199.

O. gracile was taken by Mr. C. T. Simpson and myself on Key West in 1907. It is particularly abundant in the cemetery. It was not found by us on the other Keys, and did not turn up in the copious collections made by Mr. Moore in the Ten Thousand Islands. It seems likely, therefore, that the species was introduced by commerce at Key West and Mobile. Binney also speaks of it as "introduced."—ED.

DRIFT SHELLS FROM TEXAS.

BY V. STERKI.

Mr. Bryant Walker has kindly sent me a portion—about half a pint—of fine drift siftings, gathered from the Paluxy Creek, at Glenrose, Somervell Co., Texas, southwest of Fort Worth. It contained a large number of mollusk shells, of various groups, many of which are interesting with respect to distribution, or systematics, or both, as the list will show.

Zonitoides arboreus (Say), a few, juv. and immature.

Z. minusculus (Binn.), numerous and variable; mainly two forms: one with the whorls narrow and the umbilicus very wide, especially by the last whorl receding outward towards the aperture, and even ascending above on the penultimate; the other with the whorls wider and the umbilicus narrower. Beside these, there are a few specimens very small, with narrow whorls.

Z. læviusculus (St.), numerous, but few specimens full-sized.

Z. singleyanus (Pils.), var., numerous, somewhat variable.

Z. nummus (Van.), about 40.

Z. milium (Msc.), about 30.

Vitrea indentata (Say), a few dozen, juv. and half-grown.

V. dalliana roemeri (Pilsbry), about a dozen.

Helicodiscus lineatus (Say), a few.

Punctum pygmæum (Drap.), about 150.

Strobilops affinis (Pils. or near), mostly juv. and adolescent, few mature.

Bulimulus dealbatus mooreanus (W. G. Binnn.?), a few juv.

Polygyra, a few juv.

Pupoïdes marginata (Say), about 30 or more, juv.; generally small (larger specimens probably retained on the sieve).

Bifidaria corticaria (Say), two.

B. tappaniana (Ad.), numerous; part are quite small and low (f. *curta*).

B. pentodon (Say), numerous and somewhat variable; generally small.

B. pentodon floridana (Dall), a few and intermediate forms.

B. holzingeri (St.), one.

B. procera (Gld.), about 60.

B. duplicata (St.), new, abundant; somewhat variable as to size; brown to light horn to colorless (albino).

This *Bifidaria* has been known for many years, but was not published. It is much like *B. procera cristata* Pils., averaging slightly smaller, but differs mainly by its parieto-angular lamella, being always long and complex, while that of *cristata* is shorter and apparently simple, and it ranges nearer *procera* than *cristata* does. The latter is known from New Mexico and Arizona, *duplicata* from New Mexico to Texas (southwest, south and north) to Kansas. Among the present material not one specimen was seen which even approached *cristata*. More details in regard to the relations of these and other *Bifidariæ* of the group will be given elsewhere.

B. hordeacella (Pils.), abundant; mostly of the typical form, but somewhat variable; some specimens quite small with fewer whorls; a few are albinos. One specimen is reversed (*sinistrorse*).

B. contracta (Say), abundant, with little variation.

B. armifera (Say), a few juv. only.

Vertigo milium (Gld.), 2.

V. rugosula (St.), one; known from Florida to southern Texas.

Carychium exiguum (Say), about 20.

C. exile (Lea).

Lymnæa (Galba) parva (Lea?), a few.

Lymnæa (Sp.), one, juv., very small.

Planorbis parrus (Say), a few dozen.

P. carus Pils & Ferr. (?), 2 juv.; somewhat like *parvus*, but smaller

and more depressed [not *umbilicatellus* Ckll.]. These are fresh, while all *parvus* are chalky.

P. bicarinatus (Say), one juv.

Physa, a few juv., very small, apparently of a small and slender form.

Helicina, probably *orbiculata* (Say), juv. only. Two opercula of an *Ammicolid*.

Paludestrina diaboli (Pilsbry).

Pisidium limatum (St.), one, immature; known from Alabama and Mississippi.

P. singleyi (St.), one adult and one juv.; known from Alabama to Mexico.

Eupera singleyi Pils. (?), one puerile, somewhat different from the southern Texas; less inflated, beaks pointed.

Remarkable is the abundance of some *Bifidariae* compared with the scarcity of others and of *Vertigo*; also the total absence of *Vallonia*.

Drift material is a valuable asset for faunal studies, giving "pointers," and should be carefully collected wherever possible. It might be suggested, by the way, that not too fine a sieve or strainer should be used, one of about six meshes to the inch, although the siftings may become rather bulky.

But then local collecting should be done in order to have the species and forms from their several habitats, the specimens fresh, with the soft parts, for studying their relations. In the present instance this would be desirable especially with respect to the small *Zonitidæ*, which appear to need a careful revision on good material from many places.

To Dr. Pilsbry I am indebted for the identification of some species.

NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A GIANT SQUID OFF THE CALIFORNIA COAST.

BY S. S. BERRY.

Outside of Alaska the largest species of squid which has heretofore been recognized from the Pacific Coast of North America is the *Dosidicus gigas* (d'Orbigny), which ranges north at least as far as